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# New York State Domestic Violence Dashboard 2019

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Office for the  
Prevention of  
Domestic Violence



The New York State Domestic Violence Dashboard contains statistical information detailing the State's response to domestic violence and the assistance that a variety of state agencies and the courts provide to victims, survivors and children.

This is the 13th year that the Dashboard has been published by OPDV and the State's Domestic Violence Advisory Council. This Dashboard contains data from 2019, and highlights various trends and emerging issues OPDV has been tracking annually since 2007 - the first year we collected data for the publication.

The 13-year trends continue to confirm what providers are seeing in the field: Domestic violence disproportionately affects women and children; public assistance provides critical support to victims and their families; and teenagers and young adults are affected by intimate partner violence in ways that require specialized training and skills in addition to age-appropriate services and resources.

The Dashboard reflects a commitment across agencies to screen for domestic violence. Quantifying the response to this crime also allows the Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence (OPDV) to provide reliable information to stakeholders to better inform local and state decision-making, policies and programs.

The following agencies contributed to the Domestic Violence Dashboard:

NYS Office for the Prevention  
of Domestic Violence  
(OPDV)

NYS Department of Corrections and  
Community Supervision  
(DOCCS)

NYS Division of Criminal  
Justice Services  
(DCJS)

NYS Office of Alcoholism  
and Substance Abuse Services  
(OASAS)

NYS Office of Children  
and Family Services  
(OCFS)

NYS Office of Temporary  
and Disability Assistance  
(OTDA)

NYS Office of Victim Services  
(OVS)

NYS Office of Court Administration  
(OCA)

NYS Department of State  
(DOS)

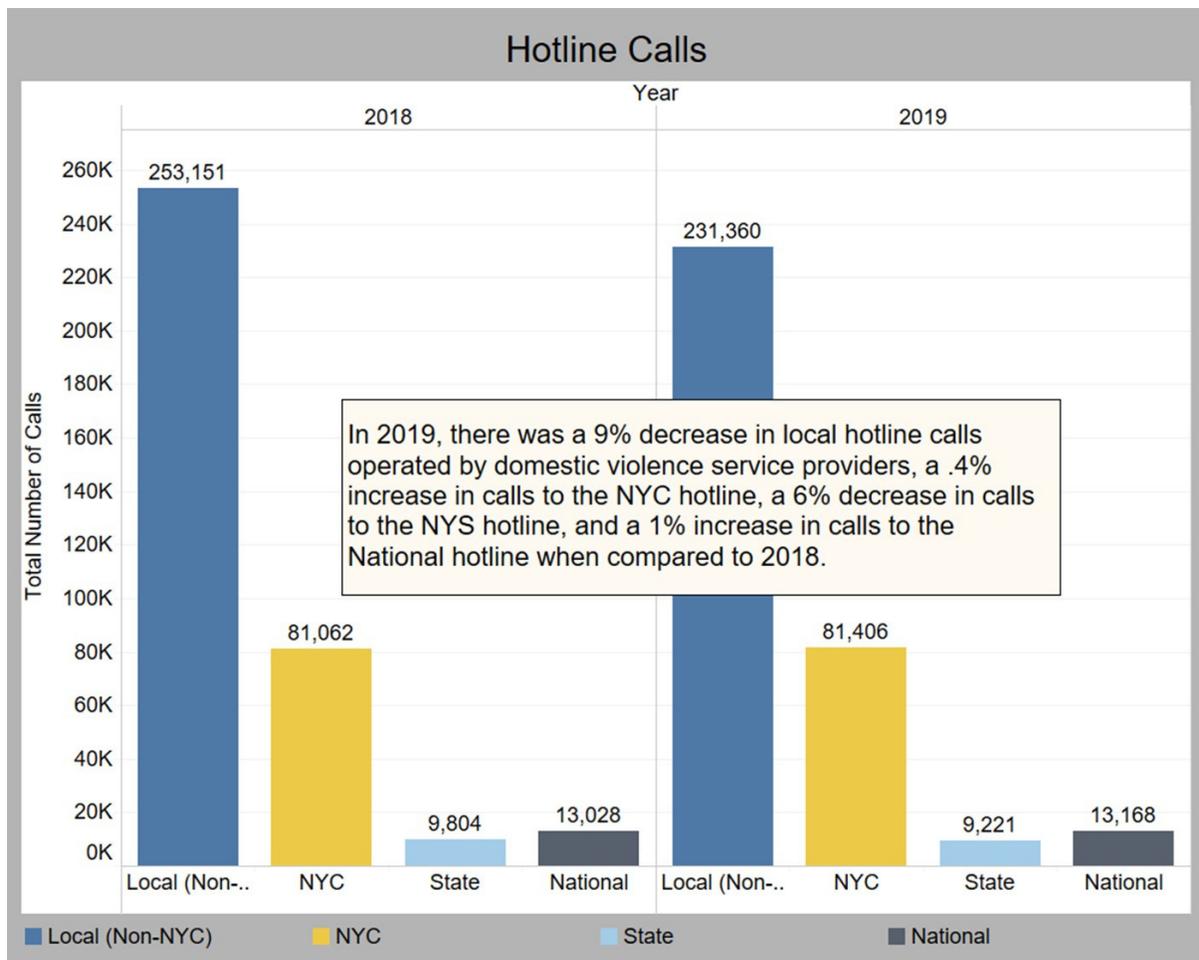
NYS Department of Health (DOH) and NYS  
Office for the Aging (OFA) data is forthcoming.  
This Dashboard will be updated once the  
information is available.



# Domestic and Sexual Violence Hotlines

- In 2019, there was a:
  - 9% decrease in local hotline calls to domestic violence service providers
  - 0.4% increase in calls to the NYC hotline
  - 6% decrease in calls to the NYS hotline, and
  - 1% increase in calls to the National hotline compared to 2018.

(Source: OPDV)

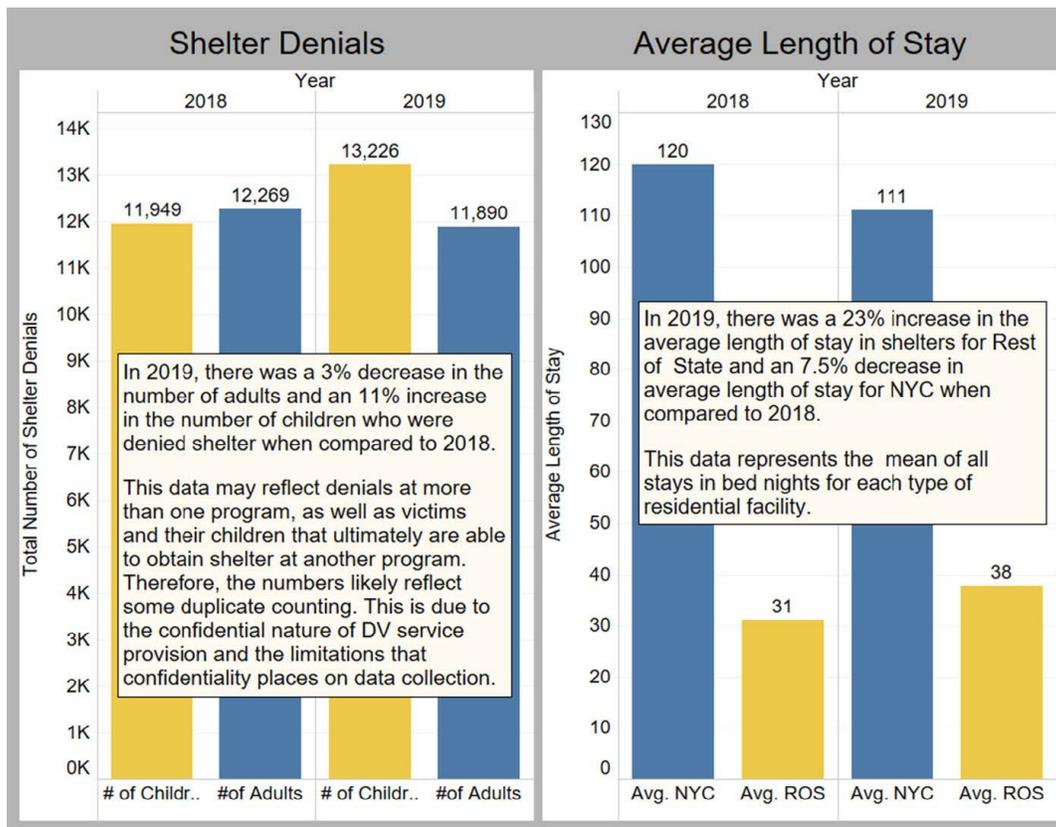




# Domestic Violence Shelters

- In 2019, there was a 2% increase in number of adults and 2% increase in number of children served by non-residential programs.
- In 2019, there was a 4% increase in number of adults and 8% increase in number of children served by residential programs.
- In 2019, there was a 23% increase in average length of shelter stay for Rest of State and 7.5% decrease in average length of stay for NYC compared to 2018.<sup>1</sup>
- In 2019, there was a 3% decrease in number of adults and 11% increase in the number of children who were denied shelter when compared to 2018.<sup>2</sup>

(Source: OCFS)



1. This data represents the mean of all stays in bed nights for each type of residential facility.

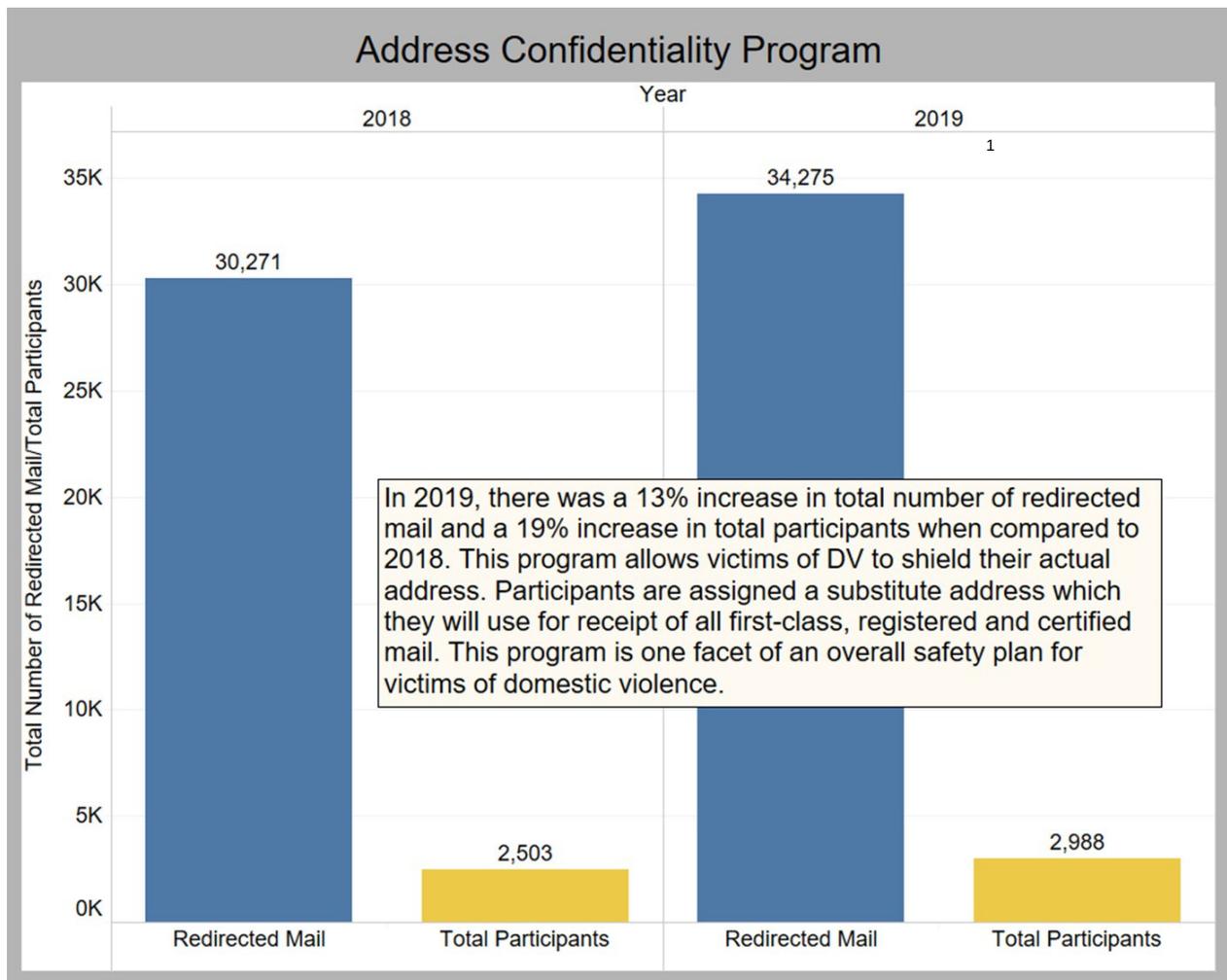
2. May reflect denials at more than one program, as well as victims and children who obtain shelter at another program.



# Address Confidentiality Program

- In 2019, there was a 13% increase in total number of redirected mail and 19% increase in total program participants compared to 2018.

(Source: DOS)

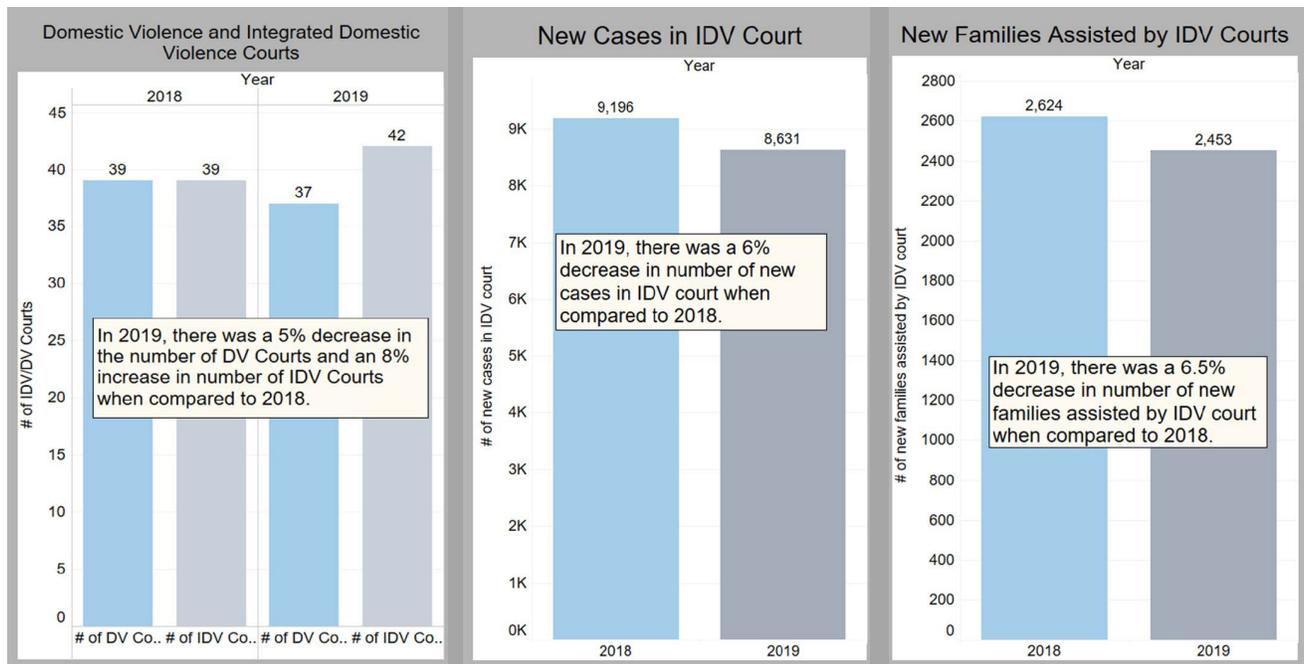




# IDV Courts

- In 2019, there was a 5% decrease in number of Domestic Violence (DV) Courts and 8% increase in number of Integrated Domestic Violence (IDV) Courts compared to 2018.
- In 2019, there was a 6% decrease in number of new cases in IDV court compared to 2018.
- In 2019, there was a 6.5% decrease in number of new families assisted by IDV court compared to 2018.

(Source: OCA)



Some counties have special courts that focus only on domestic violence cases. The judge and people that work there are specially trained on domestic violence issues. These courts have better resources for victims, have domestic violence community partners at the courthouse, and are better able to monitor abusers.

**There are two types of specialized domestic violence courts:**

**Domestic Violence (DV) Courts:** only handle cases with criminal domestic violence charges.

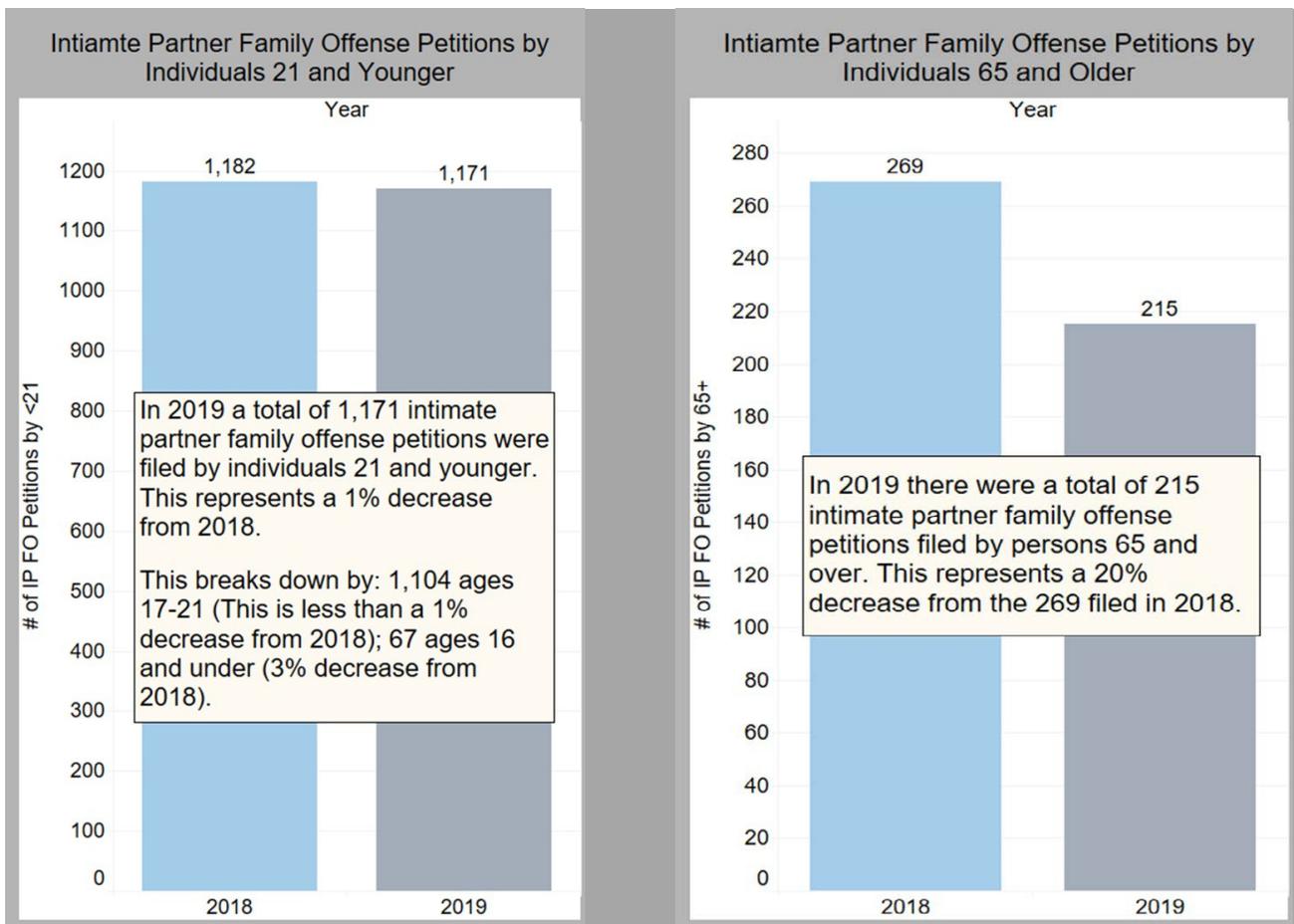
**Integrated Domestic Violence (IDV) Courts:** bring different related cases involving domestic violence in a family together in one place in front of one judge. The cases can be from criminal, Family and Supreme courts.



## Courts - Family Offense Petitions

- In 2019, 1,171 intimate partner family offense petitions were filed by individuals age 21 and younger, a 1% decrease from 2018.
  - 1,104 petitions filed by individuals age 17-21 (less than 1% decrease from 2018)
  - 67 petitions filed by individuals age 16 and under (3% decrease from 2018)
- In 2019, there were 215 intimate partner family offense petitions filed by persons 65 and older, a 20% decrease from the 269 filed in 2018.

(Source: OCA)

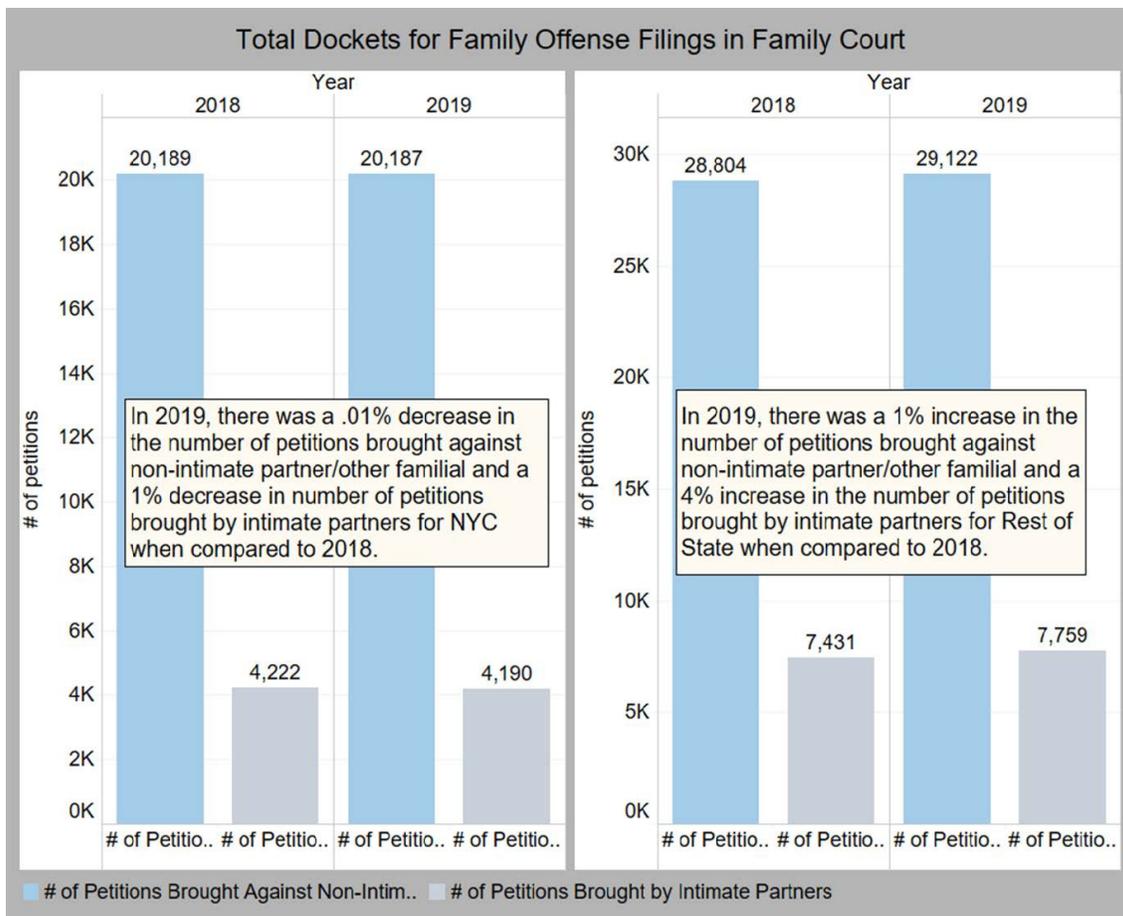




# Courts - Family Offense Petitions Cont'd

- In 2019, there was a .01% decrease in the number of Family Offense petitions brought against non-intimate partner/other familial and a 1% decrease in number of petitions brought by intimate partners for NYC compared to 2018.
- In 2019, there was a 1% increase in the number of Family Offense petitions brought against non-intimate partner/ other familial and a 4% increase in number of petitions brought by intimate partners for Rest of State compared to 2018.

(Source: OCA)

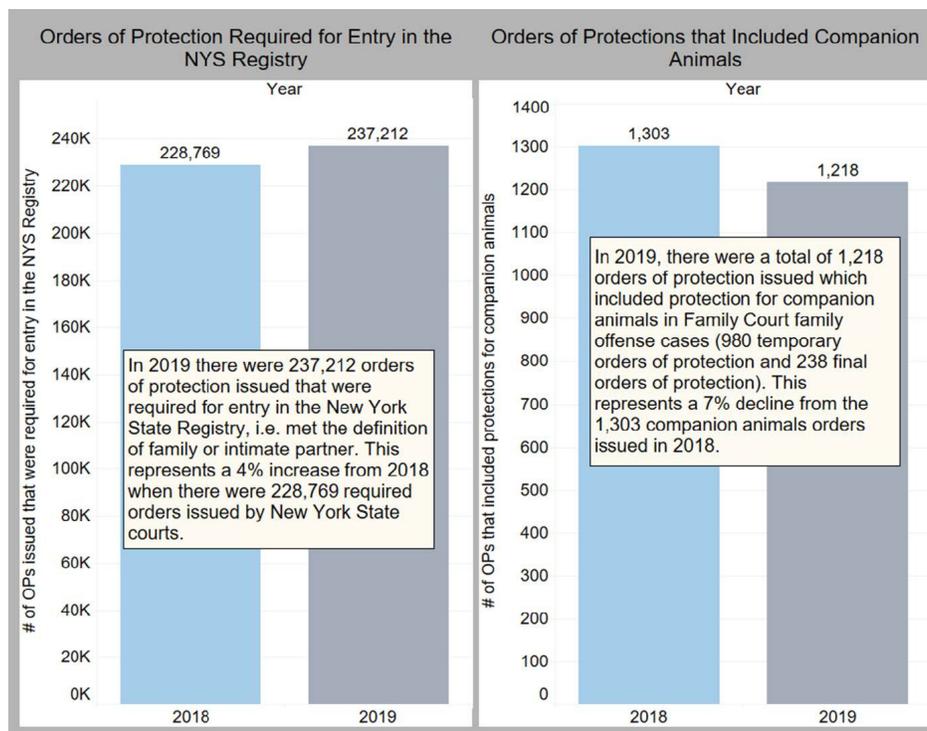




# Courts - Orders of Protection

- In 2019, 237,212 orders of protection were required for entry in the NYS Registry because they met the definition of "family" or "intimate partner." This is a 4% increase from the 228,769 required orders issued by NYS courts in 2018.
- In 2019, 980 temporary orders of protection and 238 final orders of protection included protection for companion animals in Family Court family offense cases. This is a 7% decline from 1,303 companion animal orders issued in 2018.

(Source: OCA)



Under Executive Law § 221, certain orders of protection (OPs) are required to be listed in the NYS OP registry, which is overseen by the Office of Court Administration (OCA). OCA calls orders that must be filed with the registry "required."

These orders involve support, paternity, custody and visitation, guardianship, and OP cases in Family Court, and domestic violence cases from criminal court. These OPs protect individuals from intimate partners, and may protect a child from a parent.

OPs issued against unrelated parties, such as neighbors, are *not required* to be filed with the registry.

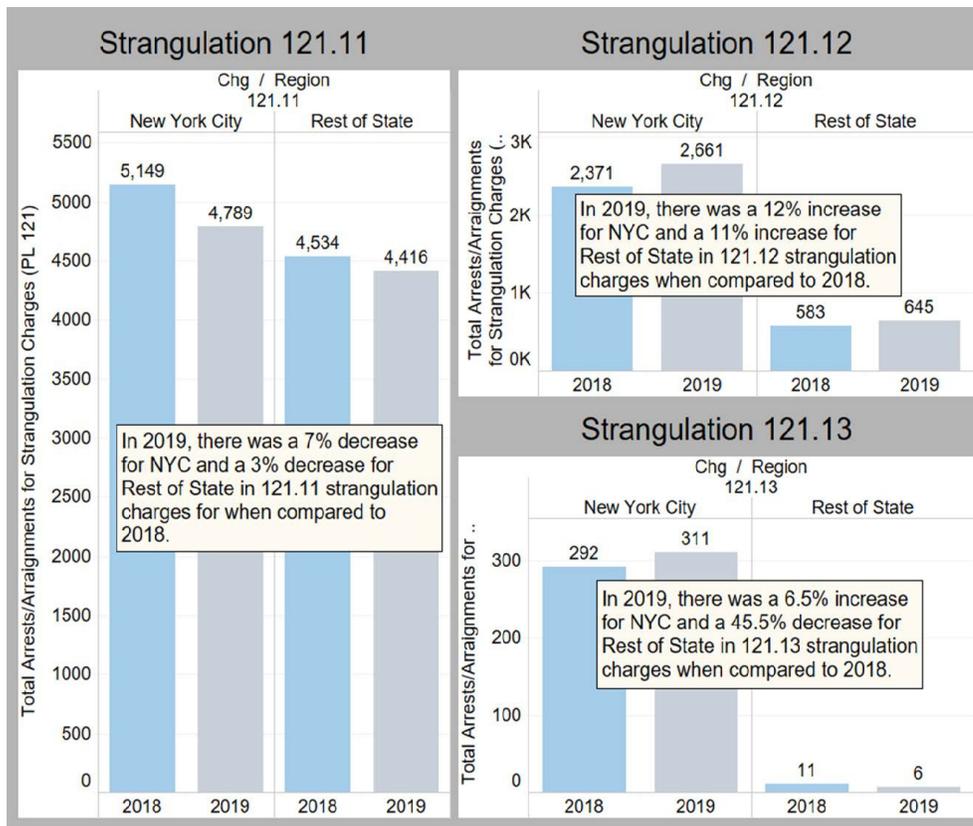
This Dashboard *only* includes data about *required* OPs. It also breaks that total number down by temporary and final OPs. Since individuals may receive multiple temporary OPs before the issuance of a final OP, Dashboard statistics only "count" temporary OPs



# Strangulation

- In 2019, there was a 7% decrease for NYC and 3% decrease for Rest of State in 121.11 strangulation charges compared to 2018.
- In 2019, there was a 12% increase for NYC and 11% increase for Rest of State in 121.12 strangulation charges compared to 2018.
- In 2019, there was a 6.5% increase for NYC and 45.5% decrease for Rest of State in 121.13 strangulation charges compared to 2018.

(Source: DCJS)



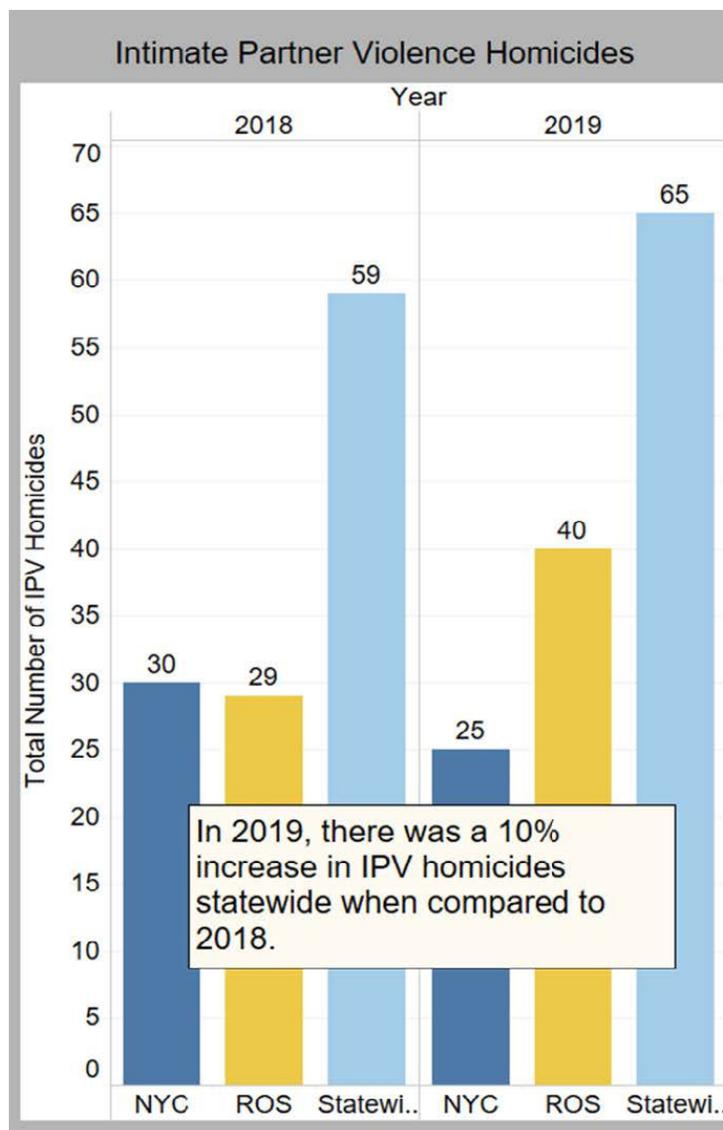
The above indicate number of strangulation charges brought at arrest or arraignment. New York State's strangulation statute took effect in November 2010. The crime frequently occurs in violence situations. While not all of these offenses are domestic violence-related and we have no way of being able to tell how many actually involved domestic violence, these statistics illustrate the importance of the law and how broadly it is applied statewide.



## Intimate Partner Homicide

- In 2019, there was a 10% increase in Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) homicides statewide compared to 2018.

(Source: DCJS)

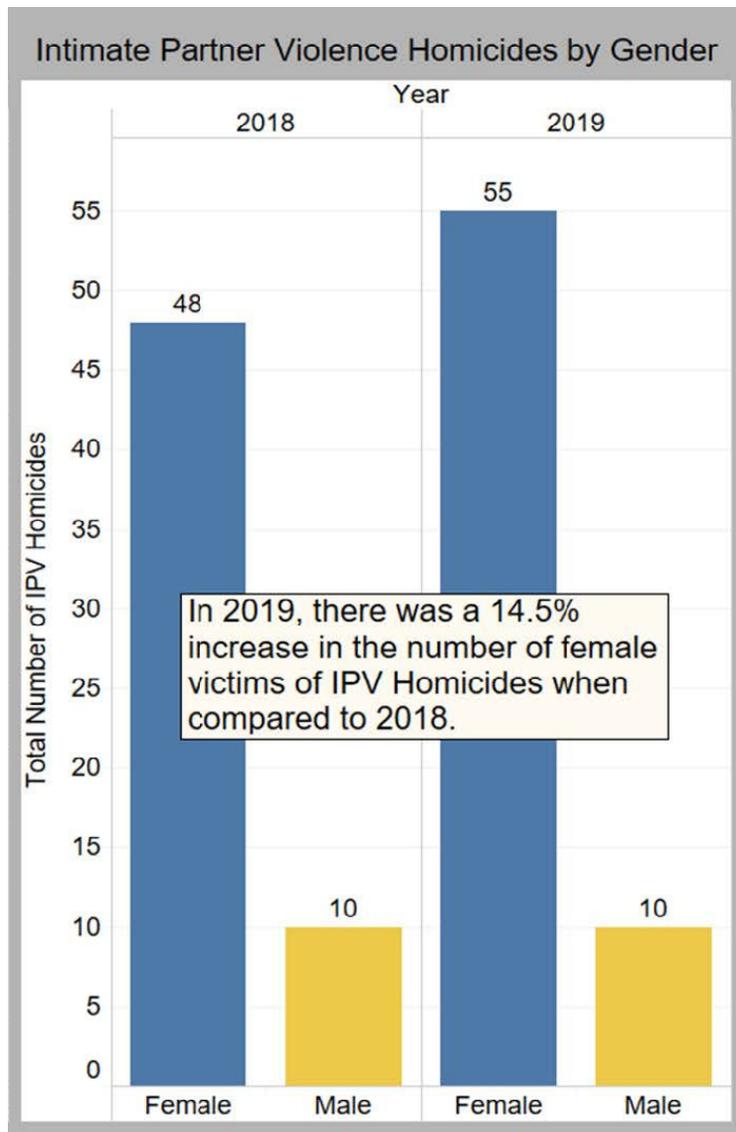




## Intimate Partner Homicide

- In 2019, there was a 14.5% increase in the number of female victims of IPV Homicides compared to 2018.

(Source: DCJS)

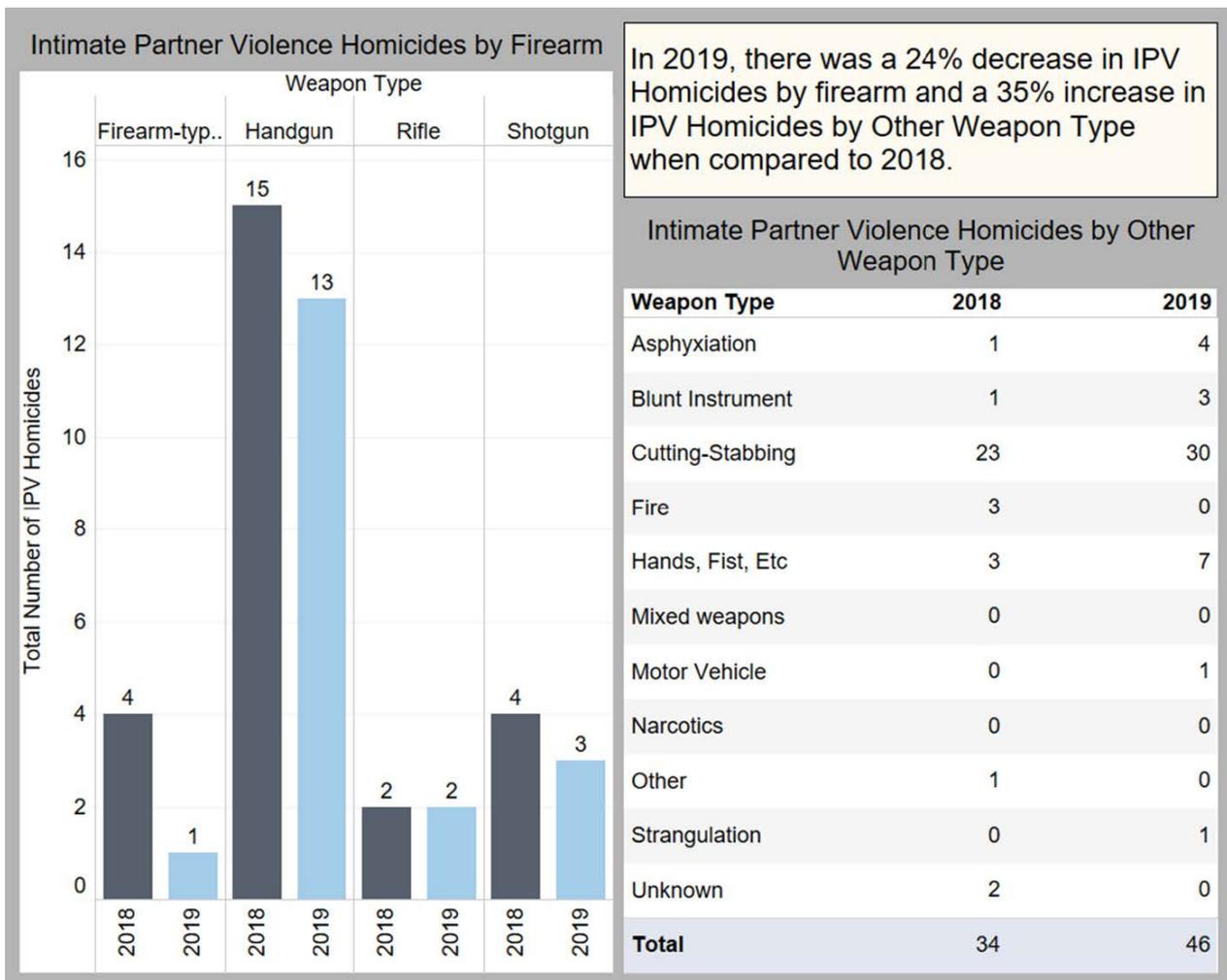




# Intimate Partner Homicide

- In 2019, there was a 24% decrease in IPV Homicides by firearm and 35% increase in IPV Homicides by Other Weapon Type compared to 2018.

(Source: DCJS)

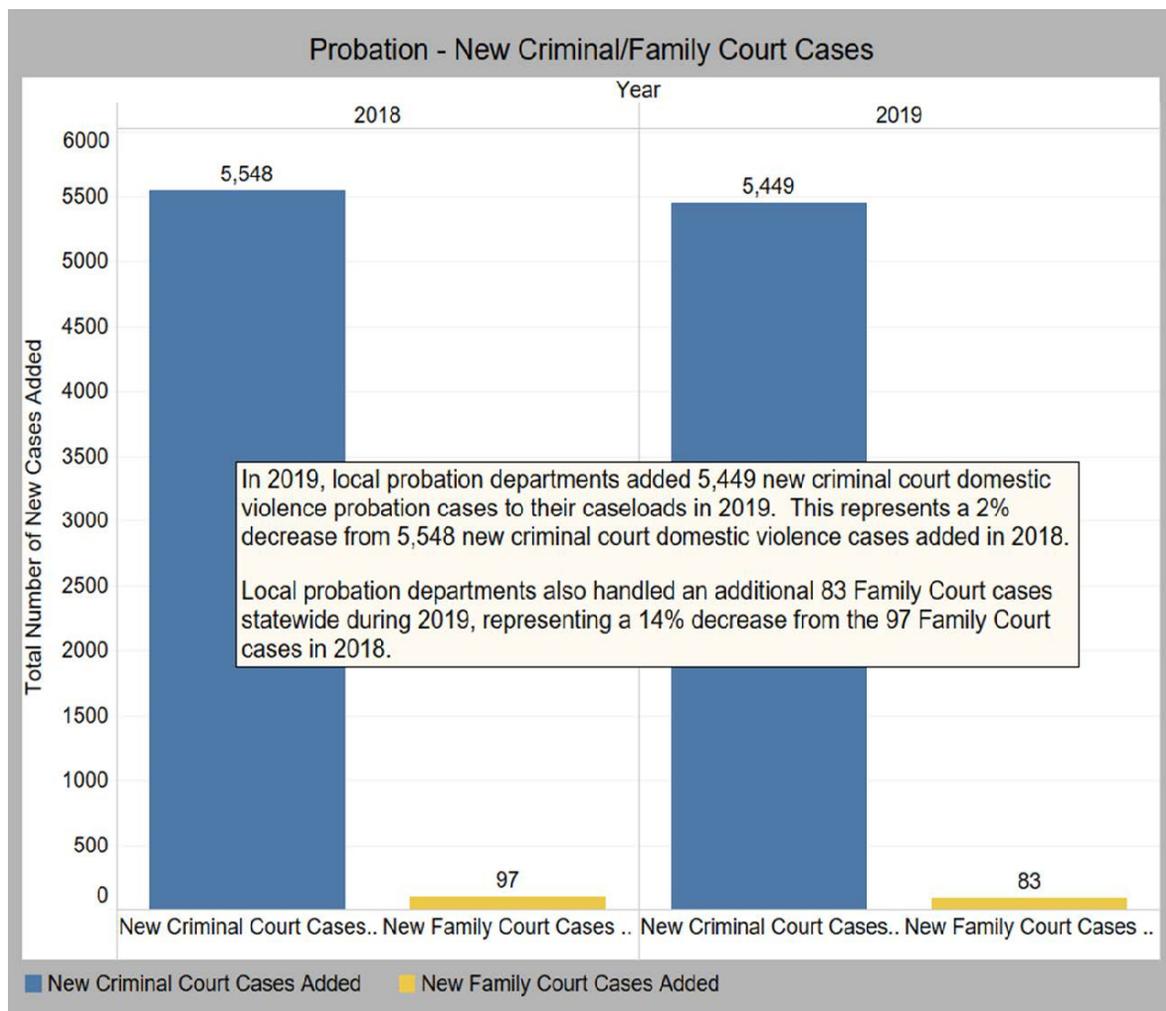




# Probation

- In 2019, local probation departments added 5,449 new criminal court domestic violence probation cases to their caseloads. This represents a 2% decrease from 5,548 new criminal court domestic violence cases added in 2018.
- In 2019, local probation departments handled an additional 83 Family Court cases statewide, a 14% decrease from 97 Family Court cases in 2018.

(Source: DCJS)

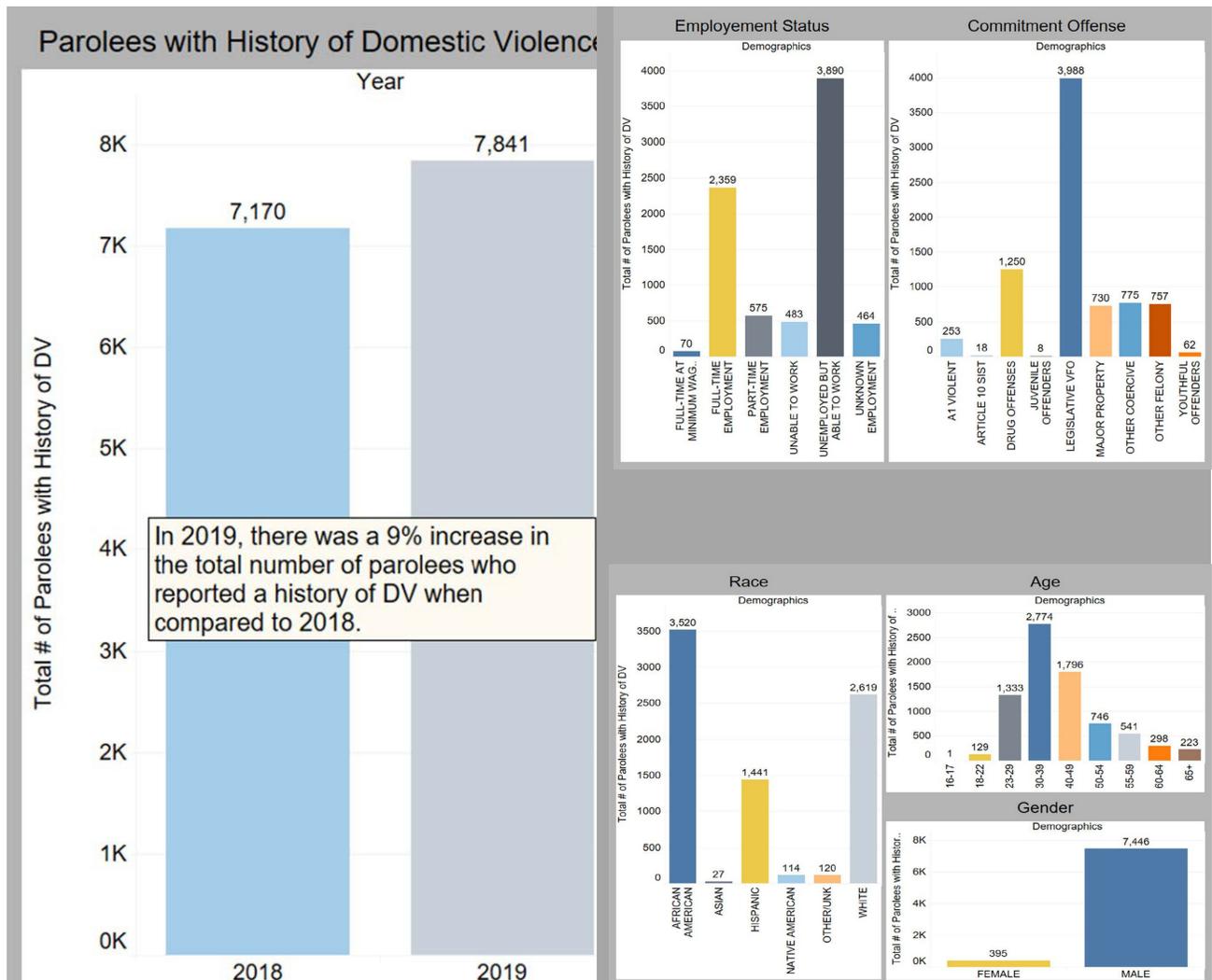




# Parole

- In 2019, there was a 9% increase in the total number of parolees who reported a history of domestic violence compared to 2018.

(Source: DOCCS)

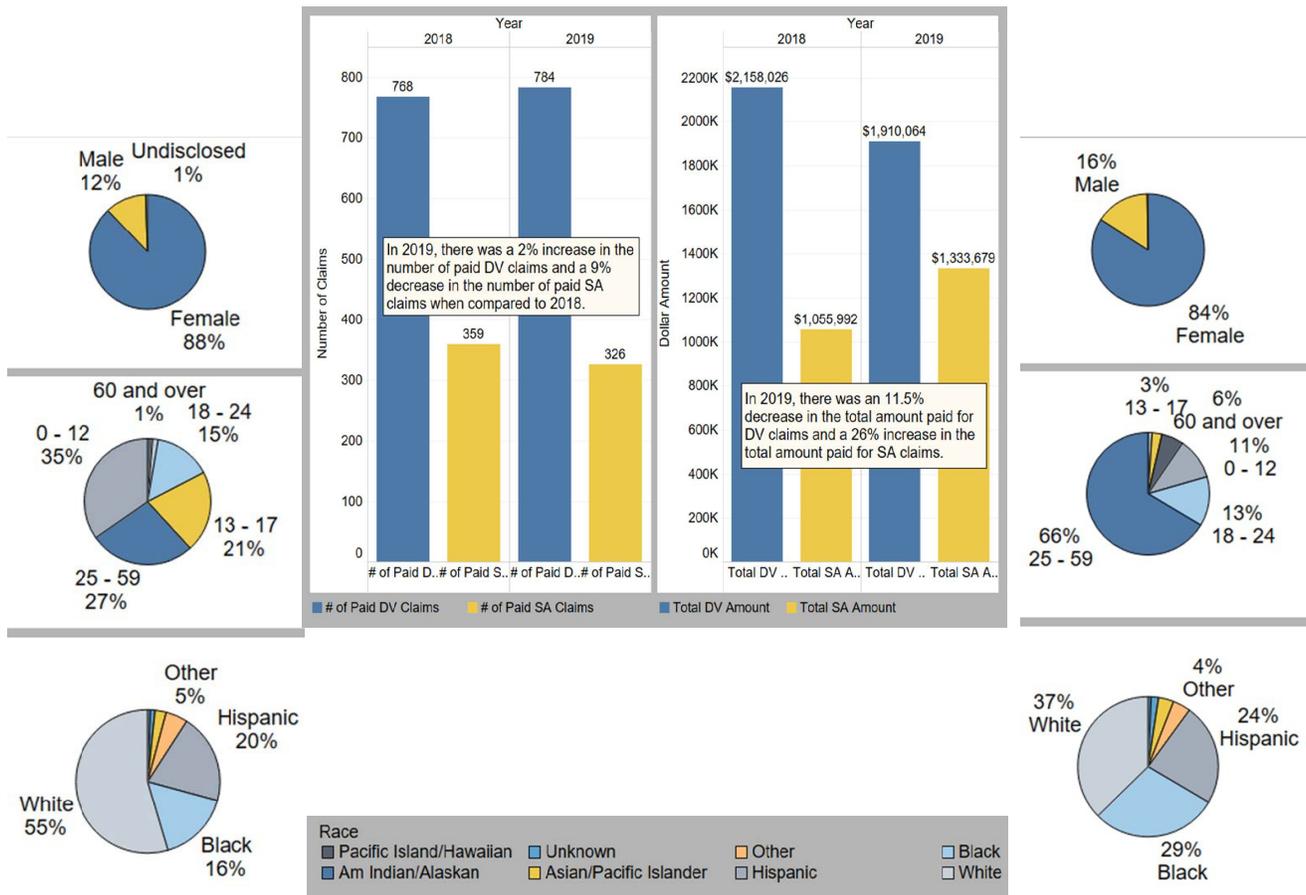




# Crime Victim Compensation

- In 2019, there was a 2% increase in the number of paid domestic violence claims and 9% decrease in the number of paid SA claims compared to 2018.
- In 2019, there was an 11.5% decrease in the total amount paid for domestic violence claims and 26% increase in the total amount paid for SA claims compared to 2018.

(Source: OVS)



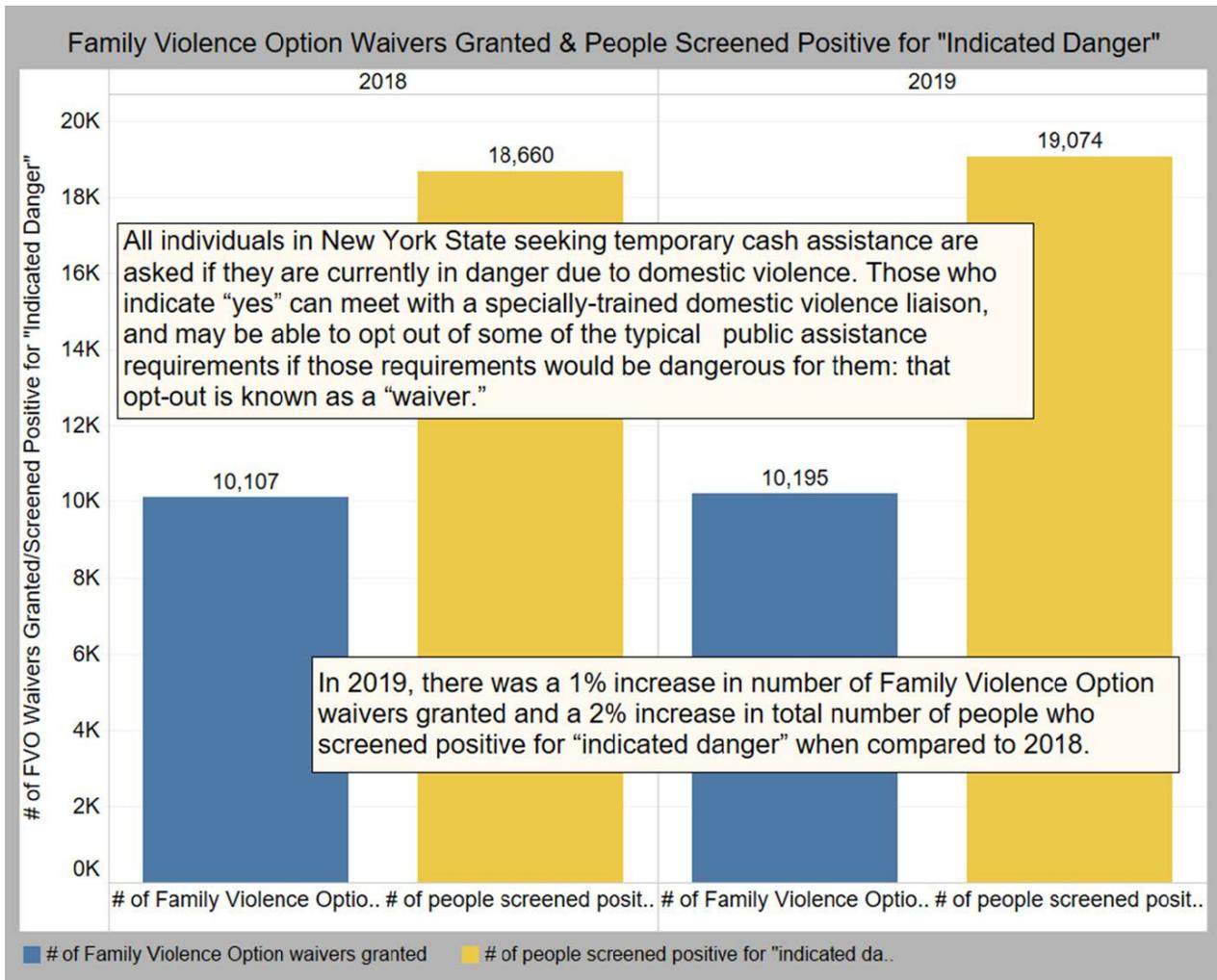
Victim Compensation: OVS funds Victim Assistance Programs (VAPs) across NYS. These programs are for all victims of crime who meet specified criteria. Above data represent claims paid and total amounts paid to victims of domestic violence or sexual assault. Demographic information for 2019 is new to the Dashboard.



# Public Assistance

- In 2019, there was a 1% increase in number of Family Violence Option waivers granted and 2% increase in total number of people who screened positive for “indicated danger” compared to 2018.

(Source: OTDA)

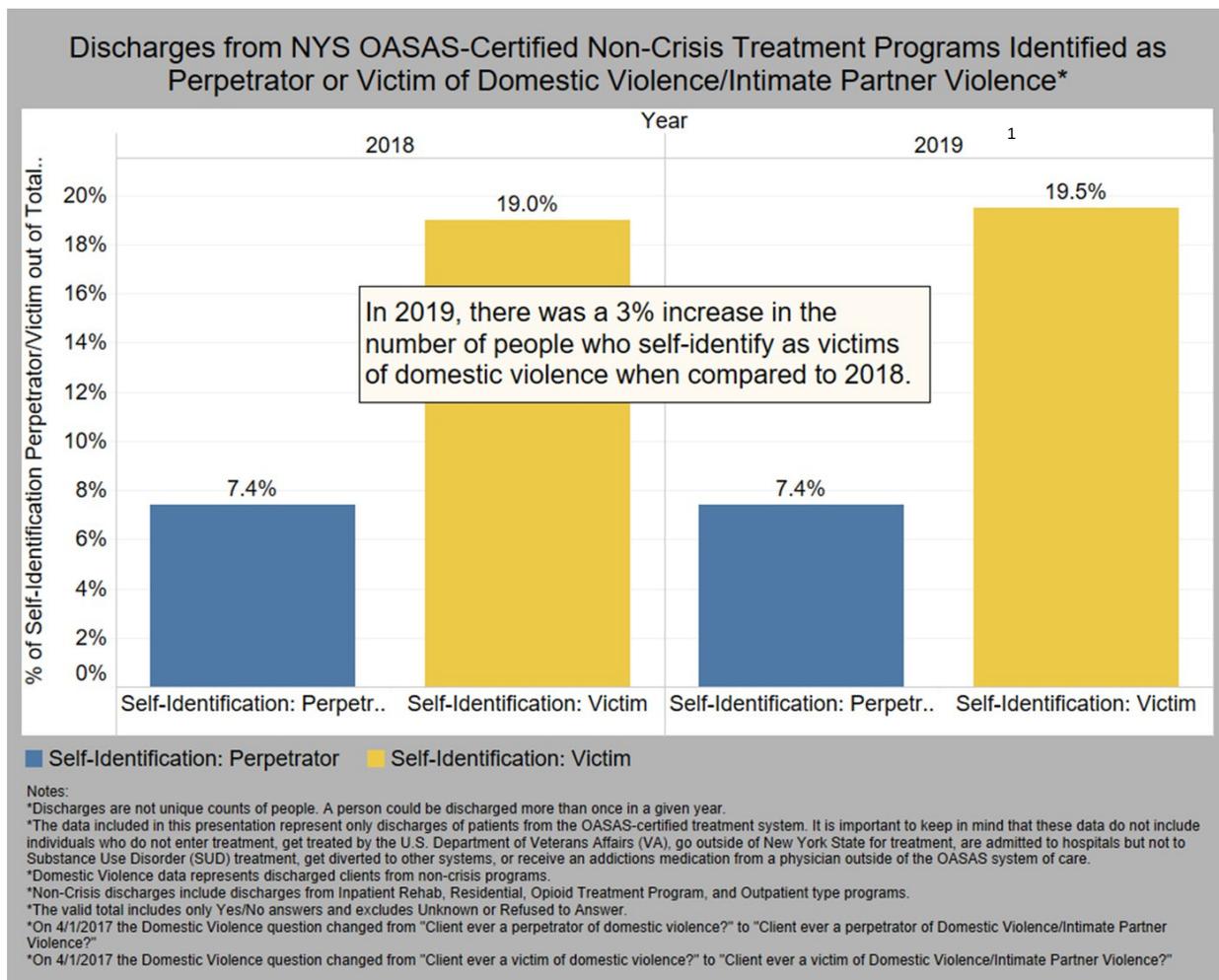




# Substance Abuse

- In 2019, there was a 3% increase in number of people who self-identified as victims of domestic violence compared to 2018.

(Source: OASAS)

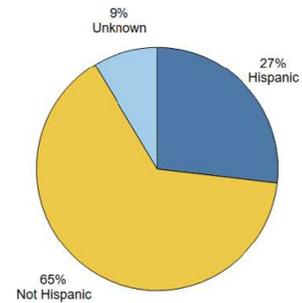
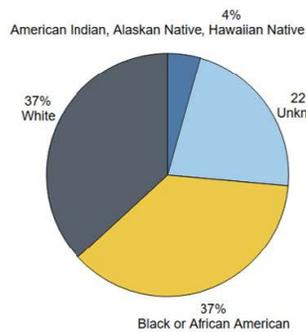
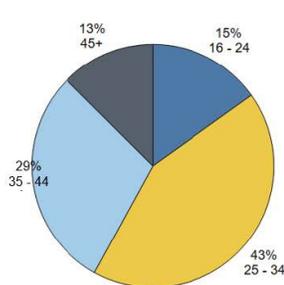
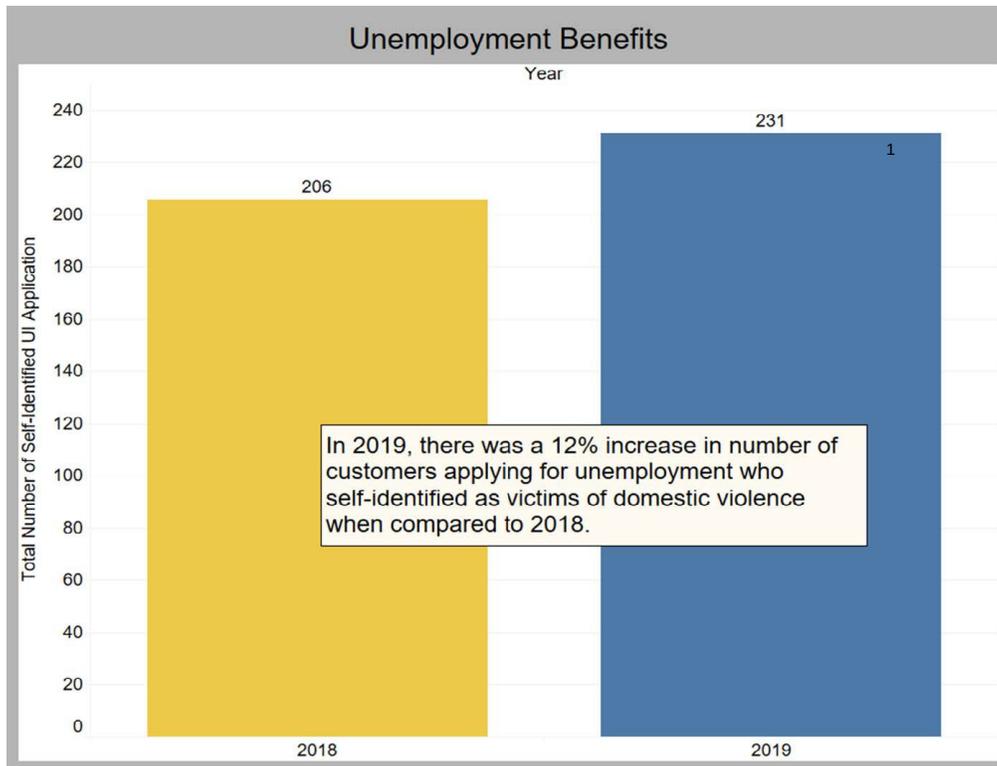




# Unemployment

- In 2019, there was a 12% increase in number of customers applying for unemployment who self-identified as victims of domestic violence compared to 2018.

(Source: OASAS)





## About the Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence

The agency's powers and duties are detailed in state Executive Law §575:

- Advise the governor and legislature on policies and practices for the State;
- Train professionals from all disciplines across the state about the intersection of domestic violence in their daily practice; and
- Serve as a resource regarding the issue of domestic violence by disseminating regular public awareness campaigns, publishing materials for use by non-profits and victims, distributing local assistance funds, and highlighting best practices in the field.

## About the Advisory Council

Since 2006, the New York State Domestic Violence Advisory Council has become a vibrant interagency entity that has driven significant policy changes at no additional cost to the state. It has also enhanced data collection, encouraged and facilitated dialogue and sharing among and between agencies and organizations, and strengthened OPDV's efforts to increase public awareness and information sharing.

## Membership

The Council includes representation from 14 state agencies, as well as three members appointed by the Governor, and six members appointed by the Governor upon recommendation of the legislature. The appointed members represent a broad cross-section of service providers, including advocates, human services providers, state agencies, judges, state police, and others. The Council is directed to meet twice annually.

## Responsibilities

Section 4 of Executive Law § 575 established the NYS Domestic Violence Advisory Council, whose mission is to:

- Make recommendations on domestic violence related issues and effective strategies for preventing domestic violence;
- Help develop appropriate policies and priorities for effective intervention, public education and advocacy; and
- Facilitate and assure communication and coordination of efforts among state agencies and between different levels of government, state, federal and municipal, for the prevention of domestic violence.